

Public Health Reports.

(Formerly "Abstract of Sanitary Reports.")

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XI. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1896. No. 8.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.]

No new cases of smallpox in Nogales, Ariz.

NOGALES, ARIZ., February 10, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no new cases of smallpox have occurred in this vicinity since last report.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Smallpox in New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 8, 1896.

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at New Haven, in the county of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut. The person sick is Amelia Slade (colored), a resident, and the origin of the disease is unknown. The measures taken to restrict are vaccination and isolation. The danger of the disease spreading is slight.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

One case of smallpox at Middletown, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 11, 1896.

SIR: I have to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Middletown, in the county of Middlesex, in the State of Connecticut. The person sick is an Italian laborer, who has had a brief residence here. The origin of the disease is unknown. The measures taken to restrict are isolation and general vaccination of all who were exposed. The danger of the disease spreading is as yet unknown.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., February 15, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report smallpox at this station. Seven cases, 1 white, are under treatment at the city pesthouse; 1 case (colored) near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad roundhouse; 1 case at this hospital (also colored); and 1 case, white, in the city proper, convalescing. Two fatal cases (both colored) have recently been reported. The city board of health have taken steps to abate the disease, among others appointing three local physicians to vaccinate all applicants free of charge.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
*Surgeon, M. H. S.**Monthly report of smallpox in Tennessee.*

NASHVILLE, February 8, 1896.

SIR: Following is a report of the number of cases of smallpox occurring in Tennessee for the month ended January 31, 1896: Shelby County, 35 cases (1 white and 34 colored); Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn., 21 cases (3 white and 18 colored). There was also reported from Fayette County, 1 case (colored); from Obion County, 2 cases (1 white and 1 colored), making a total of 59 cases in all.

Very respectfully,

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
*Secretary and Executive Officer.**Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to February 19, 1896.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arizona:				
Nogales.....	Jan. 6-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Arkansas:				
Crittenden County.....	Jan. 19.....	24	5	
Faulkner County.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 8.....	27	4	
Monroe County.....	To Feb. 8.....	43	.....
Lee County.....	do.....	12	3	
St. Francis County.....	do.....	16	6	
Pulaski County.....	do.....	4	.....
Widener.....	Jan. 4.....	1	.....
Surrounded Hill.....	do.....	1	.....
Connecticut:				
Middletown.....	Feb. 11.....	1	.....
New Haven.....	Feb. 8.....	1	.....
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 15....	14	2	
Chicago.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31....	.....	2	
Indiana:				
Seymour.....	Jan. 29.....	1	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 28....	10	2	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 25....	26	7	
	Jan. 25-Feb. 8....	17	4	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28....	3	1	
	Dec. 28-Feb. 15....	8	2	
Rochester.....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21....	.....	.....	Do.
Saginaw, Riga Township.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 8....	.....	.....	Do.
Missouri:				
Birds Point.....	Jan. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
St. Louis.....	Jan. 21.....	1	.....	Do.
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 11....	2	1	
Ohio:				
Martins Ferry.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28....	139	3	
Pennsylvania:				
Knoxville.....	Dec. 17.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to February 19, 1896—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Fayette County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	1.....		
Obion County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	2.....		
Memphis.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	17.....		
Shelby County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	21.....		
	Feb. 8-Feb. 15.....	1.....		
	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	9.....		
Alamo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	35.....		
Texas:	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	6.....		
Houston.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 8.....	1.....		
Wisconsin:				
Mukwonago.....	Feb. 6.....	1.....		
Waukesha.....	do.....	1.....		
Wausau.....	Dec. 28.....	1.....		

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 15, 1896.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 16, 1896.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 15, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Feb. 9	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		39
Feb. 11	Steamship Barnstable.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....		1
Feb. 13	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		52
Do.....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		19
Feb. 14	Steamship Bostonian.....	Liverpool, England.....		1
	Total.....			112

**THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.**

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended February 15, 1896.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 15, 1896.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 15, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Feb. 11	Steamship Rhynland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	13	60
Feb. 14	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow and Liverpool.....		3
	Total.....			13
				63

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.**

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 15, 1896.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 17, 1896.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 15, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Feb. 9	Steamship <i>Patria</i>	Hamburg	137	229
Do.	Steamship <i>H. H. Meyer</i>	Bremen.....	24	282
Do.	Steamship <i>Hekla</i>	Copenhagen, etc.....		38
Feb. 10	Steamship <i>La Gascogne</i>	Havre.....	5	173
Do.	Steamship <i>Pommeranian</i>	Glasgow	14	50
Do.	Steamship <i>Maasdam</i>	Rotterdam	63	310
Do.	Steamship <i>Aurania</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....		147
Feb. 12	Steamship <i>Braunschweig</i>	Bremen	16	134
Do.	Steamship <i>Catelonia</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	1	69
Feb. 14	Steamship <i>Westernland</i>	Antwerp.....		384
Do.	Steamship <i>Albano</i>	Hamburg	53	171
Do.	Steamship <i>Ethiopia</i>	Glasgow	16	85
Do.	Steamship <i>Normannia</i>	Genoa, etc		117
Feb. 15	Steamship <i>Aller</i>	Bremen	14	244
Do.	Steamship <i>Germanic</i>	Liverpool		84
	Total.....		343	2,517

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Vessels arriving at, departing from, and remaining at United States quarantine stations.***BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.***Week ended February 15, 1896.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Span. bk. <i>Maria Orera</i>	Feb. 4	Habana	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Feb. 10
Span. bk. <i>Tula</i>	Feb. 8	do	do	do	Feb. 14
Span. bkn. <i>Amalia</i>	do	do	do	do	do.....
Span. bk. <i>Progresso</i>	Feb. 13	do	do	Held for disinfection.	
Span. bkn. <i>Maria Teresa</i>	do	do	do	do	

* Previously reported.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.*Week ended February 16, 1896.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

One vessel spoken and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.*Week ended February 9, 1896.*

Five vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended February 16, 1896.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.*Week ended February 8, 1896.*

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended February 12, 1896.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended February 8, 1896.

Six vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Week ended February 15, 1896.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—Fresno.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 13, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Los Angeles.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 126, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; measles, 4; and croup, 1.

Oakland.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 47, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

Sacramento.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 46, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Francisco.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 493, including phthisis pulmonalis, 97; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of January, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 815,940, show a total of 1,121 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 109; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria and croup, 35; and whooping cough, 1.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 1,600,000. Total deaths, 2,013, including phthisis pulmonalis, 196; enteric fever, 87; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 118; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 8.

IOWA—Des Moines.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 82,600. Total deaths, 62, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 205,000. Total deaths, 224, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 33,165. Total deaths, 30, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; and croup, 2.

Malden.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 51, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Northampton.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 16,400. Total deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 8, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 51 observers indicate that no disease was noticeably more or less than usually prevalent. Phthisis pulmonalis was present during the week at 243 places, scarlet fever at 35, diphtheria at 30, enteric fever at 24, whooping cough at 17, measles at 16, and smallpox at 3 places—Detroit, Saginaw, and Riga Township.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 192,833. Total deaths, 179, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 14; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 6.

St. Paul.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 140,292. Total deaths, 109, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; and croup, 5.

MONTANA—Butte.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 45, including enteric fever, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

MISSOURI—St. Louis.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 570,000. Total deaths, 794, including phthisis pulmonalis, 86; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 47; measles, 1; croup, 20; and whooping cough, 2.

NEBRASKA—Omaha.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 140,452. Total deaths, 89, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

Month of January, 1896. Total deaths, 76, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria and croup, 7.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 335,709. Total deaths, 327, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 16; and croup, 20.

New Brighton.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and diphtheria, 1.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 330,279. Total deaths, 351, including phthisis pulmonalis, 44; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 10; croup, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

Dayton.—Estimated population, 85,000. Total deaths, 99, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pottsville.—Two weeks ended February 11, 1896. Population, 14,117. Total deaths, 15, including 1 from diphtheria.

RHODE ISLAND—Newport.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 21,557. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 56; colored, 78; total, 134, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated popu-

lation, 70,000. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and scarlet fever, 2.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 255,000. Total deaths, 308, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 21; and croup, 7.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

On the Conditions under which Leprosy has declined in Iceland and the Extent of its former and present Prevalence. Edward Ehlers, M. D., Copenhagen. 1895.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.		
Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 15.	105,287	52	7						3		1	3	
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	8,338	1											
Auburn, N. Y.	Feb. 8.	25,858	13	3										
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 16.	434,439	194	18						3	1	4	2	3
Belleville, Ill.	Feb. 8.	15,361	9							2		4		
Beverly, Mass.	do	10,821	3											
Do.	Feb. 15.	10,821	4									1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	35,005	11											
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	207	24						4	4	12		
Braddock, Pa.	do	8,561	5											
Bridgeport, Conn.	do	48,866	17	3								1		
Bristol, Conn.	Feb. 8.	7,382	2											
Bristol, R. I.	do	5,478	2											
Brockton, Mass.	do	27,294	11	5										
Brookline, Mass.	do	12,103	6											
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 15.	806,343	429	47						2	4	38	10	
Bucyrus, Ohio	Feb. 8.	5,974	2											
Burlington, Vt.	do	14,590	7								1			
Butler, Pa.	Feb. 15.	8,734	2											
Cambridge, Mass.	do	70,028	31	7								1		1
Carlisle, Pa.	do	7,620	6											
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 8.	*54,955	†30	2						3	1	1		
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,099,850	458	52						21	1	20	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 14.	296,908	148	14						6	4	5	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 8.	261,353	82	10						2	3			
Do.	Feb. 15.	261,353	75	7						5	1	2		1
Cortland, N. Y.	Feb. 8.	8,590	2											
Council Bluffs, Iowa	do	21,474	6	1								1		
Dayton, Ohio	Feb. 13.	61,220	19	2								2		
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 15.	205,876	93	3	1									
Elizabeth, N. J.	do	37,764								1		1		
El Paso, Tex.	Feb. 8.	10,338	5	1								1		
Emporia, Kans.	Feb. 15.	7,551	0											
Everett, Mass.	do	11,068	5											
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 15.	11,068	6											
Fall River, Mass.	do	74,398	37							1	1			
Flint, Mich.	Feb. 8.	9,803								1				
Do	Feb. 15.	9,803	6											
Fort Worth, Tex.	Feb. 8.	23,076	6								1			
Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 15.	27,412	10	1							1	2		
Houston, Tex.	do	27,557	12	3							1			
Ironton, Ohio	do	10,939	1											
Jamestown, N. Y.	Feb. 8.	17,201	8											
Lebanon, Pa.	do	14,664	3	1										1

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 10; colored, 20.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 10, 1896.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	21	9	.....	1.00	.....	.19
Portland, Me.	22	7	.....	.91	1.90	.....
Northfield, Vt.	16	10	.....	.58	1.65	.....
Boston, Mass.	26	10	.....	.91	1.61	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	33	7	.....	.84	1.44	.....
Nantucket, Mass.	31	6	.....	.77	.21	.....
Woods Hole, Mass.	29	8	.....	.84	1.14	.....
Block Island, R. I.	31	6	.....	1.20	1.07	.....
New Haven, Conn.	27	7	.....	1.03	1.29	.....
Albany, N. Y.	25	8	.....	.63	.74	.....
New York, N. Y.	31	4	.....	.91	1.51	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	32	3	.....	.70	2.65	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	6	.....	.81	3.43	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	33	5	.....	.84	1.41	.....
Baltimore, Md.	36	3	.....	.84	3.29	.....
Washington, D. C.	35	5	.....	.82	1.92	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	40	1	.....	.91	1.08	.....
Cape Henry, Va.	44	0	.....	.88	4.90	.....
Norfolk, Va.	43	4	.....	.91	1.42	.....
Charlotte, N. C.	45	0	.....	1.12	1.94	.....
Raleigh, N. C.	44	2	.....	.94	2.97	.....
Kittyhawk, N. C.	45	4	.....	.96	3.13	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	50	4	.....	.84	2.19	.....
Columbia, S. C.	49	0	.....	.91	4.50	.....
Charleston, S. C.	53	3	.....	.91	1.75	.....
Augusta, Ga.	51	0	.....	.95	3.51	.....
Savannah, Ga.	55	1	.....	.77	.92	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	59	0	.....	.84	.....	.46
Jupiter, Fla.	67	.....	4	.90	.....	.47
Key West, Fla.	71	.....	2	.49	.....	.30
Gu' f States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	48	.....	2	1.34	.54	.....
Tampa, Fla.	66	.....	5	.70	.45	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	56	.....	2	.94	.52	.....
Mobile, Ala.	54	.....	1	1.12	4.52	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	52	0	.....	1.32	2.89	.....
Meridian, Miss.	54	.....	3	1.60	1.11	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	52	.....	3	1.21	1.49	.....
New Orleans, La.	57	.....	2	1.07	.16	.....
Shreveport, La.	50	.....	3	1.15	.....	.03
Fort Smith, Ark.	41	0	.....	.86	.....	.85
Little Rock, Ark.	44	.....	2	1.52	.....	1.27
Palestine, Tex.	51	.....	4	.98	.....	.41
Galveston, Tex.	56	.....	2	.77	.....	.63
San Antonio, Tex.	55	.....	3	.53	.....	.51
Corpus Christi, Tex.	58	.....	2	.72	.....	.64
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	44	.....	1	1.40	.....	1.86
Nashville, Tenn.	41	.....	2	1.36	.....	.32
Chattanooga, Tenn.	45	.....	2	1.39	.62	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	42	.....	1	1.26	.52	.....
Louisville, Ky.	37	.....	1	1.15	.....	.36
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	3	.....	.84	.....	.61
Cincinnati, Ohio.	35	0	.....	.98	.....	.45
Columbus, Ohio.	31	3	.....	.91	.....	.02
Parkersburg, W. Va.	36	.....	1	.77	.32	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	31	4	.....	.70	.48	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	23	6	.....	.63	2.34	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	24	6	.....	.68	2.12	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	24	7	.....	.70	1.65	.....
Erie, Pa.	27	5	.....	.84	1.00	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	27	5	.....	.70	1.37	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.	27	6	.....	.77	.....	.43
Toledo, Ohio.	27	5	.....	.56	.....	.22
Detroit, Mich.	26	4	.....	.56	.....	.31
Lansing, Mich.	24	4	.....	.49	.....	.27
Port Huron, Mich.	21	7	.....	.62	.....	.47
Alpena, Mich.	16	10	.....	.56	.....	.15
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	11	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....
Marquette, Mich.	14	9	.....	.42	.....	.21
Green Bay, Wis.	15	9	.....	.77	.....	.76
Grand Haven, Mich.	23	5	.....	.55	.....	.22

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 10, 1896—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	22	4	.....	.49	.....	.16
Chicago, Ill.	27	1	.....	.57	.....	.41
Duluth, Minn.	11	9	.....	.28	.....	.25
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	13	9	.....	.21	.....	.17
La Crosse, Wis.	16	10	.....	.28	.....	.25
Dubuque, Iowa.	20	8	.....	.36	.....	.26
Davenport, Iowa.	22	5	.....	.42	.....	.36
Des Moines, Iowa	20	9	.....	.34	.....	.18
Keokuk, Iowa.	26	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	29	3	.....	.93	.....	.86
Cairo, Ill.	37	0	.....	1.05	.....	.87
St. Louis, Mo.	34	.....	1	.63	.....	.63
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	33	.....	1	.70	.....	.69
Springfield, Mo.	35	.....	1	.81	.....	.69
Kansas City, Mo.	30	1	.....	.42	.....	.32
Wichita, Kans.	35	.....	2	.35	.....	.19
Concordia, Kans.	26	6	.....	.14	.06	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	21	8	.....	.16	.....	.15
Sioux City, Iowa.	18	5	.....	.14	.....	.03
Yankton, S. Dak.	17	4	.....	.14	.....	.04
Valentine, Nebr.	20	4	.....	.12	.09	.....
Huron, S. Dak.	10	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.	12	12	.....	.07	.....	.02
Moorehead, Minn.	2	11	.....	.21	.....	.19
Bismarck, N. Dak.	6	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Williston, N. Dak.	6	8	.....	.09	.31	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	12	10	.....	.18	.....	.04
Helena, Mont.	20	8	.....	.21	.13	.....
Miles City, Mont.	14	11	.....	.14	.01	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	20	5	.....	.21	.....	.11
Spokane, Wash.	27	8	.....	.56	.....	.36
Walla Walla, Wash.	33	9	.....	.49	.....	.26
Baker City, Oreg.	23	7	.....	.42	.....	.36
Winnemucca, Nev.	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.28
Salt Lake City, Utah.	31	0	.....	.35	.....	.24
Lander, Wyo.	20	1	.....	.11	.05	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	26	.....	6	.07	.23	.....
North Platte, Nebr.	24	5	.....	.07	.....	.01
Denver, Colo.	31	.....	3	.10	.02	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	32	.....	5	.14	.17	.....
Dodge City, Kans.	30	2	.....	.13	.....	.13
Oklahoma City, Okla.	38	0	.....	.27	.....	.27
Abilene, Tex.	46	.....	2	.28	.....	.16
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	31	.....	8	.21	.13	.....
El Paso, Tex.	48	.....	8	.07	.....	.04
Phoenix, Ariz.	52	.....	6	.21	.....	.15
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.	36	4	.....	.98	.....	.17
Fort Canby, Wash.	41	1	.....	1.85	.43	.....
Astoria, Oreg.	43	0	.....	1.89	.97	.....
Portland, Oreg.	40	.....	.....	1.68	.....	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.	42	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.	46	.....	.....	1.39	.....	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.	48	1	.....	.91	.....	.91
Carson City, Nev.	34	1	.....	.49	.....	.49
Sacramento, Cal.	49	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
San Francisco, Cal.	51	2	.....	.98	.....	.98
Fresno, Cal.	48	.....	1	.28	.....	.28
Independence, Cal.	42	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Los Angeles, Cal.	54	.....	1	.84	.....	.84
San Diego, Cal.	54	.....	1	.62	.....	.62
Yuma, Ariz.	57	.....	5	.14	.....	.14

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to February 19, 1896.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentine Republic :				
Buenos Ayres.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 28...	59	.....
Austria-Hungary	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...	43	25	
	Dec. 10-Dec. 22...	16	9	
Egypt:*	Dec. 31-Jan. 14...	12	6	
Ahmadieh.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 12...	25	22	
Ahu-el-Cheuk.....	Jan. 4.....	1	.....
Alexandria.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Bigalat	Jan. 4.....	1	.....
Bossat.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 13...	7	7	
Bousrate.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....
Borachia.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	36	35	
Cairo	Nov. 20-Dec. 18...	20	30	
Charkieh.....	Jan. 2.....	2	2	
Damietta.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 11...	1	2	
El Daraksa.....	Dec. 30-Dec. 31...	2	2	
El Kurdi	Nov. 7-Dec. 18...	76	69	
Ezbet el Berg.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 13...	5	2	
Ezbet Khalaifa Pacha.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 18...	41	33	
Farascoor.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 7...	2	2	
Hehya	Dec. 8-Dec. 13...	.....	1	
Kafr el Battekh.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 18...	18	8	
Kafrel Zoonar.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 20...	4	2	
Kolonghli.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 9...	1	1	
Mansurah	Nov. 21-Dec. 17...	1	1	
Matarieh	Dec. 29-Jan. 1...	2	2	
Menzaleh.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22...	20	20	
Mit Chadad.....	Dec. 8.....	1	1	
Salamann.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 16...	35	41	
San el Hagar.....	Jan. 7.....	1	.....
Zarka.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 18...	10	8	
Zagazig.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 3...	1	1	
Matareieh.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 18...	4	3	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 7...	5	3	
	Nov. 22-Dec. 18...	6	4	
India :	Jan. 1.....	2	2	
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 24...	.....	15	
	Jan. 14-Jan. 21...	.....	2	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 28...	.....	332	
Japan :	Dec. 28-Jan. 4...	.....	41	
Yokohama.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 15...	1	1	
Chiba Ken	Jan. 6-Jan. 25...	20	13	
Morocco :	.....	.....	.....
Casa Blanca.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Mazagan	Jan. 11.....	.....	.....	Do.
Stellen.....	Dec. 15.....	.....	13	
Russia :	.....	.....	.....
Kiev (government).....	Oct. 13-Nov. 11...	156	64	
	Nov. 11-Dec. 7...	291	111	
Orlov.....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7...	17	6	
Orel (government).....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7...	17	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 1...	85	31	
St. Petersburg (government)	Dec. 1-Dec. 28...	275	178	
Volhynia (government).....	Dec. 28-Jan. 11...	79	43	
	Nov. 17-Dec. 7...	21	.....
	Oct. 13-Nov. 10...	2,297	952	
Turkey :	Nov. 10-Nov. 30...	609	294	
Constantinople.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 15...	3	3	

* To date of December 18, 1895, 1,056 cases of cholera, with 874 deaths, have been reported throughout Egypt.

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Ceara	Nov. 30.....	1	1	
	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....		4	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 9-Nov. 30.....		43	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 28.....		136	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4.....		76	
Pernambuco	Jan. 11-Jan. 18.....		137	
	Nov. 1-Nov. 15.....	8		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos	Dec. 8-Dec. 22.....		2	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 19.....		5	
Habana	Nov. 28-Dec. 19.....	40	14	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2.....	7	3	
	Jan. 2-Feb. 13.....	24	8	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21.....		29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28.....		12	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4.....		15	
	Jan. 4-Feb. 8.....		40	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 21.....	43	3	
	Dec. 25-Jan. 25.....	31	6	
Mexico:				
Tuxpan	Jan. 11-Jan. 25.....		4	
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20.....	63	23	

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitssamtes," Berlin, January 8 and 29, 1896.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—From December 20 to 30, 5 cholera cases and 2 deaths were reported from 2 communes belonging to 2 political districts. Of these, 1 case, 1 death occurred in the district of Przemysl and 4 cases, 4 deaths in the district of Trembowla. From January 14 to 20, 3 cases, 2 deaths were reported in the city of Trembowla.

RUSSIA.—Cases and deaths were reported as follows to the medical department: In the city of St. Petersburg, from December 14 to 28, 165 cases, 90 deaths; in the government of St. Petersburg, from December 8 to 21, 11 cases, 4 deaths; Kiew, from December 8 to 14, 40 cases, 18 deaths; Volhynia, from December 1 to 14, 104 cases, 55 deaths.

EGYPT.—Cases and deaths were reported as follows up to January 16: Zagazig, on January 11, 1 case, 1 death; Zarka, on January 8, 1 case, 1 death; Cairo, January 10 and 11, 1 case, 1 death; Alexandria, January 11 to 16, 8 cases, 5 deaths; Charkeih, January 11 to 13, 1 case, death; Bossat and Sawalem, January 9, 1 case, 2 deaths, respectively; Arnie, January 12 to 14, 7 cases, 2 deaths; Ayat, January 15, 1 case, 1 death; total, 23 cases, 16 deaths.

According to the report made by a commission appointed November 15, 1895, by the international sanitary council at Alexandria to examine into the origin of the cholera epidemic in Egypt, the outbreak had no connection with pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz. It appeared first at Salkieh, a town lying somewhat south of Lake Menzaleh, where a case of suspected cholera was reported September 20. Similar cases, many of which were fatal, had been observed for sometime previously, and had been ascribed to excess in eating unripe dates. The epidemic became extinct at Salkieh early in October, but appeared subsequently at other

localities. From October 4 to 8 a religious fair was held at Damietta which attracted many hundreds of people, especially from the villages lying along the shores of Lake Menzaleh. This assemblage, or else the traffic carried on between Damietta and other towns, is responsible for the cholera outbreak in Damietta. The first case appeared on October 9. The cause of the original outbreak in Salkieh can not be traced, as the first case probably occurred sometime before the first official report of a suspicious epidemic, marked by choleraic symptoms, was made.

Official advices of December 27 state 10 cases, 10 deaths at Damietta between December 18 and 23; at Faraskaur, December 17 to 22, 7 cases, 6 deaths; Zarka, December 17 to 24, 4 cases, 1 death; Borachia, December 17 to 24, 2 cases, 4 deaths; Kafr el Battikh, December 18 to 24, 4 cases, 9 deaths; Kafr Galailah, December 19 to 24, 6 cases, 5 deaths; Ahu-el-Chekuk, December 23, 1 case, 1 death.

One case was reported in Alexandria December 30.

MOROCCO.—According to an official report published in the *Eco Mauritan*, the first appearance of the cholera epidemic was subsequent to the arrival of the French vessel *Maurice et Reunion*. This vessel, which left Yambo with 1,698 pilgrims, as stated by the captain, went through the fifteen days' quarantine at El Tor, and was inspected by the sanitary authorities at Suez. After their arrival in Tangier the returned pilgrims stated that on the voyage and after touching at the port of Matisu, in Algiers, many of their number died, and that about 40 bodies were buried at sea. It is likely that the body of a cherif of Tangier was brought ashore and buried. Soon after the arrival of the vessel August 11, cholera cases began to appear. The first case which came to the knowledge of the health authorities occurred in a group of huts in the vicinity of the tomb of a saint, which, according to an old custom, was visited by Mecca pilgrims after their return from the Hedjaz, and near which many of the pilgrims camped. From this point the disease spread to the quarter of Tangier occupied by the poor.

A statement that cholera was observed in Morocco before the arrival of the vessel above named lacks confirmation.

JAPAN.—According to official reports, no cholera cases have occurred in the city of Hiogo since November 6, 1895.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 21, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 18, 1896. There were 22 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 137 from yellow fever, an increase of 23; 32 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 6 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 7 from enteric fever, a decrease of 9; 62 from tuberculosis, an increase of 22; 1 from diphtheria, and none from whooping cough. From all causes there were 523 deaths, an increase of 53 over the foregoing week.

Yellow fever has increased, but not so much as was anticipated, due to the decline in the temperature.

Smallpox is stationary, but it usually declines with the hot weather, which it is not doing now, due, I believe, to carelessness and ignorance on the part of the lowest class of society, who fail to understand the necessity of observing sanitary rules, and, though the authorities are in every way competent and armed with the best and most modern sanitary

appliances, the fact of the disinfection being intrusted to workmen without a professional superintendent makes me afraid that serious work is not duly performed.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: January 18, steamship *Flaxman*, British, for New York, N. Y.; January 21, steamship *Caravellas*, French, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, February 8, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended February 8: The mortality has decreased somewhat during the week, the records giving the following: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 5; remittent fever, 8; tuberculosis, 4; cancer, 2; diphtheria, 1; typhomalaria, 1; the rest, up to 49, being from noncontagious or infectious diseases.

There are several cases of smallpox in town, but, so far as I have been able to discover, of mild character. I am keeping a careful watch and making inquiries among the physicians as often as possible to keep myself posted about the number of cases in town.

Yellow fever seems stationary just now, but this is owing to the fact that all the troops are now in the country operating against the insurgents. No new case of smallpox has appeared at the military hospital this week, and no death from it has taken place since my last report.

Diarrhea in a bad form and of a septic character has appeared among the children, owing, I believe, to the scarcity of good milk, which is getting very high in price.

We have given bills of health this week to the following vessels: February 3, Belgian steamship *Sagamore*, for Baltimore; February 4, British steamship *Plessey*, for Baltimore; February 5, British steamship *Castledale*, for Philadelphia; February 7, Norwegian steamship *Everdrup*, for Philadelphia; February 7, British schooner *Ulmka*, for Savannah, Ga.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Increase of emigration from Cuba.

HABANA, ISLAND OF CUBA, February 8, 1896.

SIR: The remarkable exodus from this island and this port of people, mostly Cubans, which assumed increased and surprising proportions about the 20th of last month, still continues. From this end of the island most of those emigrants go to Florida and Mexico. The steamship *Olivette* of the Plant Line has, for a number of its biweekly trips, carried from here each time over 200 passengers, the last trip 237, and will probably take as many or more to-day, nearly all Cubans. As you are informed, smallpox not only exists in this city but in different parts of the island, making it necessary that passengers should give satisfactory proof of protection from smallpox or be vaccinated. Very much office work attends this supervision, and, as many of said pas-

February 21, 1896

sengers think they are leaving Cuba for the last time, they desire to carry all of their effects possible. The work of attending the inspecting and labeling of their baggage is frequently of more than five hours' duration, and that in such a cramped and incommodeous place that one at times finds it difficult to turn around.

You will have observed in the periodicals that every place which was visited last summer and fall on the north and south coast of the west end of the island by a sanitary inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service, has been entered repeatedly by insurgent forces and Spanish troops, thus proving the wisdom in your having those places inspected. There have been many more Spanish troops in and around Habana and the western provinces for the last six weeks than at any time since the insurrection began. Should the insurgents continue in these provinces, we shall have this season far more unacclimated material than last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

ENGLAND.

Report on the existence of typhus fever in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 4, 1896.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo referring to the weekly sanitary reports of this office, and asking information as to the prevalence of typhus fever at this port, and whether it is brought to the city by emigrants on their way to the United States, or of local origin. Prior to receiving your communication I had written to the Department of State on the same subject, a report having reached this consulate that the health authorities at New York had notified some of the steamship lines that smallpox and typhus fever were prevalent in this city. In addition to the information sent to you weekly I made special inquiry of the medical officer of health and found that the city at present is particularly free from infectious diseases. There is not a single case of smallpox here at present, nor has there been any reported during the past two months, nor is typhus fever prevalent, only 13 cases having been reported from the 1st to the 29th of January, 5 of which came from one house. The rest of the cases were of local origin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. NEAL,
United States Consul.

GREECE.

Mortality statistics in Athens during the year 1895.

ATHENS, January 25, 1896.

SIR: I translate from the daily Asty of this city the following review of the hygienic condition of Athens during the Greek year of 1895:

Total deaths, 3,104, of which about one-third were women. The greatest mortality was observable between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and the leading fatal diseases were tuberculosis, alcoholism, and chronic chest complaint. Among children there were numerous fatal cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, meningitis, and pneumonia. Deaths in January, 226, more than half resulting from tuberculosis. Deaths in February, 299; March, 171; April, 199; May, 212. During these

three months, owing to the sudden changes, there were many deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and colds. Deaths in June, 892, the rise in mortality being due to smallpox, then at its height. Deaths in July, 215, principally from diphtheria, typhoid fever, and smallpox. Deaths in August, 151; September, 144; October, 233; November, 194; December, 168. During the entire year tuberculosis was a principal factor of the mortality rate, and was, without doubt, the leading disease.

Estimated population of Athens, 1895, 134,000.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, **GEORGE HORTON,**
United States Consul.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report upon the epidemic of cholera in Honolulu during August and September, 1895.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
February 1, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the epidemic of cholera in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, during August and September, 1895, made by Dr. C. Clifford Ryder, late United States sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ELLIS MILLS,
United States Consul-General.

Report upon the epidemic of cholera that occurred in Honolulu during the months of August and September, 1895.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, December 20, 1895.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the epitomized report, for which you ask in your communication of November 12, 1895. In conjunction with my report of October 17, 1895, I will add, there is positive evidence that the waters of the Honolulu Harbor became infected shortly after the arrival of the steamship *Belgic* from the Orient, August 9, 1895, and not in a single case could the infection be traced to the freight or provisions imported. From the affidavits of the Chinese steerage passengers, one of whom was an old resident Chinese merchant returning to his island home, and from the statements made by the officer in charge of the Hawaiian quarantine station relative to the symptoms and deaths of the Chinese during the passage over and after landing, there is no question but that the *Belgic* brought cholera here through her Chinese steerage passengers upon that occasion. The harbor became infected and formed a good culture medium for the cholera germs, due to its sluggishness, alkalinity, and the organic matter contained therein.

By eating raw crabs, which had been feeding on the infected material in the harbor, the first native woman became infected, and from a feast held in her house it spread to various parts of the city. This originally infected district was immediately placed in quarantine, under guard, and the houses and furnishings thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

A cholera hospital for the care of the sick and quarantine quarters for the care and isolation of the other members of the family were established.

It was impossible for the authorities to find and isolate all the people that had attended that feast, owing to the secrecy and lack of cooperation on the part of the natives.

One of the natives from this feast was taken down with the disease, and it was washing his soiled clothing in the Nunana stream, a half mile from its mouth, that infected its water from that point down to the harbor. It was from eating crabs caught in this stream and washing their bowls therein that others living along this stream became infected.

Various rice and tarrow patches and water pools became infected from other cases that attended the feast, and it began to appear here and there through the city.

The authorities put forth tremendous efforts to stem the scourge, but the natives,

who were the people most affected, and among whom the epidemic played most havoc, handicapped matters by drinking surface and infected waters and eating raw the infected crabs, also by secreting the cases that were taken sick and not reporting the same, and after death they would dress the body in clean clothing and carry away the soiled and infected articles, which would form sources of new infection in new sections of the city. They were ill advised, thinking that the foreigners were trying to kill them off. Under these circumstances this community deserves great credit in stamping out this epidemic in so short a time. The citizens, almost to a man, gave their time and means to eradicate the same.

It became necessary to divide the city into sections and for the citizens to make twice daily a house-to-house investigation to find and isolate cases before they had infected others, in order that the cases and families might be moved to the hospital and quarantine headquarters, the houses disinfected, and burned in many instances.

All sources of infection, as water pools, fishing districts, harbor, etc., were placed under strict guard. All infected tarrow and rice fields were dried up and burned. The city then had a thorough cleaning from end to end.

Travel upon this island was restricted by permit.

The inter-island commerce and travel were placed under strict quarantine.

The city was supplied during the epidemic with pure artesian well water, and partly to this is due the fact that the epidemic did not become general.

The Hawaiian Government is dredging and deepening the Nunana stream at its mouth and walling in the same to remove this foul culture bed which might become infected from any infected oriental vessel that touched at this port.

In reference to our own country the greatest credit and praise is due the Hon. Ellis Mills, United States consul-general, for his indefatigable efforts. He labored day and night and was here and there in person, keeping a strict lookout that cholera did not leave this port for the United States. It was due to his efforts by strict quarantine, fumigation, and disinfection of the steamers and shipping while in this port that they were able to enter the seaports of the United States perfectly safe and clean; thus preventing an outbreak of this dread disease which would have cost our country many thousands of lives and many millions in money if it had gained a foothold on her soil.

It has been claimed that the disease was not Asiatic cholera.

That statement I am able to entirely refute, for as one of the examining and investigating physicians, I saw nearly all the cases personally and made post-mortem, microscopical, and bacteriological investigations thereof. Symptoms: Vomiting, purging of rice water and pasty stools, cramps in the abdomen and extremities, with cold extremities, sunken and glairy eyes, weak and rapid pulse, labored respiration, with collapse, coma, and death in a few hours in many of the cases, the temperature ranging from 96° to 102° just before death.

Post-mortem: Extensive gastrointestinal inflammation, especially of the ileum and colon, with much ecchymosis and denudation of the lining mucous membrane, especially of the ileum. The intestinal contents consisted of whey-like material. The veins contained thick tarry dehydrated blood.

The microscopical examinations of the intestinal contents showed many comma bacilli mixed with other intestinal microorganisms. I obtained separate colonies of the same.

Treatment.—The treatment of the disease ranged from the voodooism of the Chinese doctors to the rational scientific treatment by modern methods. The plan of treatment which gave the best results was the following: Thorough flushing of the lower bowel by a 4 per cent tannic acid solution; opium to quiet the intestinal peristalsis. Stimulation of respiration and circulation by hypodermics of strychnine and digitalis. Hypodermoclysis of the physiological blood solutions of 6 per cent NaCl. This plan of procedure showed a high list of recoveries, especially so when the case was seen early. Fifty-two cases had this form of treatment with 25 recoveries. Many of the cases were not reported until they were dead, or nearly so.

Tabulated report of cholera cases during the epidemic.

Reported soon after being taken sick	53	Nationality:
Reported when dying.....	19	Native Hawaiians.....
Reported when dead.....	16	Part Hawaiians.....
.....	—	Americans.....
Total.....	88	Portuguese.....
Living, completely recovered.....	25	Chinese.....
Deaths.....	63	Japanese.....
.....	—
Total.....	88	Total.....
		Last case and death October 3, 1895.

The marine inspection, quarantine, and disinfection consisted of maintaining a strict quarantine day and night, guarded by land and water, upon the dock, steamer, crew,

and stevedores of the line of steamers that run between this port and San Francisco. This quarantine was maintained from the time of arrival until departure of the steamer, there being especially quarantined men to handle freight, the cargoes coming from bonded warehouses or from the other noninfected islands. All other craft not held in strict quarantine. All suspicious holds, cargoes, forecastles, and cabins thereof were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected; the crews disinfected and their effects fumigated; the effects of all passengers thoroughly fumigated. All water to wash decks was taken from the city mains.

These precautions were kept up until all danger from infection from the harbor had passed. To-day Honolulu is as free from cholera as though it had never been there.

C. CLIFFORD RYDER, M. D.,
Late United States Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

ICELAND.

Leprosy in Iceland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, January 27, 1896.

SIR: Referring to my report of January 7, 1895, on leprosy in Iceland, published in Abstract of Sanitary Reports, Vol. X, No. 5, page 84, I have forwarded this day under separate cover, care Bureau of Indexes, two other original papers by Dr. Ehlers on the same subject. I again beg to call attention to the danger of the disease being carried to the United States by the fishing vessels which touch at Iceland during the summer months. Perhaps the papers may be of interest to the Marine-Hospital Service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBT. J. KIRK,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

Report to the ministry for Iceland and the ministry of education concerning my second expedition to Iceland for the purpose of studying leprosy.

BY EDV. EHLERS, M. D.

On July 6 I started on my second trip to Iceland. With permission of the ministry of education, the gentlemen, Dr. Cahnheim, of Dresden, and Dr. Grossman, of Liverpool, participated in the expedition at their own expense, but returned from Akurejri on August 13, owing to unfavorable weather, while Dr. Eichmüller, of Paris, accompanied me on the entire tour.

Like last year, Gudm. Guðmundsson, student of medicine and chirurgery, acted as interpreter, and fisherman Amundi Amundson and school-teacher Bödvar Bödvarsson, of Haonepjord, as our two permanent guides.

The expedition, which was transported by 36 horses and carried with it 3 tents and a boat, broke up from Reykiavik on July 19, proceeded via Eyrarbakki, Kalfholt, and Storolfsbhol to the southern country beyond Markarfljot, whence we returned as we reached Jökulsáa. Next we went from Storolfsbhol about the north and around Hekla to Torfayökul and hence via Galtabekr, Hruni, Tungufell, and Hankadal across Iceland northward to Kalmanstunga, whence we returned by the usual mail route to Akwreyri.

In accordance with my program, I investigated in Olafsforden, Svarfadardal, and Hofdahverfi (Grytubakki); next I went to the district about Myoatn in order to end my journey at Husavik. On September 20 I had returned to Copenhagen.

Like last year, I received from the different authorities, especially from Governor Stephensen, every possible assistance, and I can not sufficiently praise the kindness and courtesy which my colleagues, the physicians in the districts I visited, extended to me. I owe thanks especially to Consul Havsteen at Oddeyri, merchant Asgeirsson at Isafjord, and the clergymen Eldjarn, in Tjörn, and Guðmundsson, in Kviabekka, for the great and unselfish help they rendered me.

I have this year received information about 6 new patients, and have myself examined

12, which are not included in my account for last year, altogether, therefore, there are 18 patients, in the following places:

Number of new patients.

District.	Males.			Females.			Total.
	Tuberous form.	Mixed form.	Anesthetic form.	Tuberous form.	Mixed form.	Anesthetic form.	
Reykjavik.....	2						2
Aarnes.....	1	1	1			1	4
Rangarvalla.....				1		1	2
Borgarfjord.....	3						3
Smeffellsnes.....			1				1
Hunavatn.....	1						1
Ofjord.....	1		1			1	3
Thingö.....			1			1	2
Total.....	8	1	4	1		4	18

I had further occasion this year to personally examine 5 of the 19 patients about whom I had received verbal information, and could verify the diagnosis; only in the case of 1 woman (the patient from the Ofjord district) was the information erroneous.

The total number of lepers in Iceland whom I have examined or received information about during these two years is, therefore, 158, but this number is decreased by deaths, of which I am not accurately informed (2 in Rangarvalla, 3 in Ofjord, 1 in East Skaptafell).

My patients are distributed as follows:

Distribution of patients.

District.	Males.			Females.			Total.
	Tuberous form.	Mixed form.	Anesthetic form.	Tuberous form.	Mixed form.	Anesthetic form.	
Myra.....	1	1					2
Borgarfjord.....	6	2	2	1	1	1	13
Gullbringe-Kjössar.....	2	3	3	2	1	2	13
Reykjavik.....	1	1		3		1	6
Aarsnes.....	5	1	3	3	1	3	16
Rangarvalla.....	4	3	4	5	3	4	23
W. Skaptafell.....	1			1	1		3
Smeffellsnes.....	2		5	6		1	14
Bardestrand.....	3	2		1	1	2	9
Isafjord.....	2		2			3	7
Dala.....	2						2
Hunavatn.....	2		1	1			4
Skagefjord.....	1			2		2	6
Ofjord.....	5	6	7	6	2	2	28
Thingö.....	3	2	2	1	1	2	11
North Mula.....							
E. Skaptafell.....	1						1
Total.....	41	21	29	32	12	23	158

The 12 new patients I have myself examined this year are of more significance than the small number indicates, because last year I contented myself with examining the patients who knew, themselves, that they were attacked by the disease. This year I took up the addresses of the leprosy patients, which I had obtained, journeyed to see them and examined, as far as permission was given me, the persons who resided under the same roof with the lepers. In this manner I found still more patients who had no idea that they were sick, because they were suffering from a milder form of the disease in its anesthetic form.

My investigations this year do not apply to the whole country, as was the case last year, but concern chiefly the four districts: Aarnes, Rangarvalla, Ofjord, and Thingö, which places I consider, on basis of my investigations, as the principal homes of this disease. In my account this year I have, therefore, been able to include some of the commencing cases of the disease from the four districts, which I did not have last year. There are continually districts, like there were last year (Dala, Myra, East and West Skaptafell), where I have not been and for which I had to be satisfied with the official numbers (Dala, Myra), or have counted the patients who did not shun the long journey

in order to meet me in an adjoining district. This year the circumstance should be considered that the patients avoided me to some extent, which is explained by the fact that the fear of compulsory isolation has been aroused. Taking these circumstances into consideration there will not be any great error in declaring that there are at least 200 lepers in Iceland, which is four times as many as had been supposed before my journeys thither.

My investigations this year show that the disease is spreading in the district of Rangarvalla and about the Ofjord. In the eastern part of the country no more cases are publicly known, as the only patient found in East Skaptafell is dead, and a patient in Mula has been returned to her native place in Borgarfjord, where she had also contracted the disease.

To the description which I gave last year regarding the hygiene of the poor farms, especially in Aarnas and Rangarvalla districts, I have nothing new to add.

What I have seen this year in places which I did not visit last year, chiefly in Gaulverjaborhrepp and in the country at the hills, tallies perfectly with the description I gave last year. It is a loss of time for people who are unacquainted with the conditions of the whole of the country, and especially with the state of the farms which I have chosen as examples, to protest against the description.

On a general journey through the country, one naturally becomes acquainted with its best places of residence only, whereas the lepers, whom I wished to find, are inhabitants of the very poorest farms.

As regards the northern country, and particularly the hygienic conditions of the coasts of the Ofjords, they are, on the whole, good and far better than in the southern country. The houses are better built, better ventilated, and, on the whole, kept cleaner, but the food leaves surely much to be desired during the bad years, and the people are also having intercourse with the lepers in the most imprudent and careless manner.

Fish is naturally one of the most important articles of food with the poor inhabitants on the coasts of the Ofjord; but the poor are inclined to sell their good fish to the merchant and keep the poorer, small fish themselves, of which they put in salt all they can and dry the remainder. But their drying of the fish is insufficient. The fish keeps moist and is finally eaten, in many places, in an absolutely half-spoiled condition. That food of this description breaks down the physical power of resistance of the people against diseases is clear to anyone.

During late years provision houses have imported the so-called "Amerikanske svinemel," which is sold to the consumers by the name of "household flour." This product is not bettering the food, which during the bad years consists of half-spoiled fish and bread of "Amerikanske svinemel." But worse than the poor food is the incredible indifference which the people are exhibiting in their intercourse with the lepers. In this respect the people of the Ofjord are no better than those at the southern country. Last year I mentioned some cases from the latter place relating to the inexcusable intercourse between the sound and the sick. This year I shall add only that, for instance, I found my patient, No. 50, who already last year had a severe attack of lepra tuberosa, yet in spite of his contagious condition working at an annual salary of 30 kroner and sharing sleeping room and other rooms with the healthy servants. In no place are the sick isolated from the sound. Where one of a married couple is leprous but the other still sound, there is never any isolation between the husband and wife. I mentioned last year that it very frequently happens that the lepers share bed with healthy persons.

In Svarfadardalen I was examining a female patient, who had running leprous sores in the whole face, on the lips, and in the throat, when suddenly a healthy woman, who wanted my advice on hysterical cases, came in. According to the custom in Iceland, she kissed all the persons present, the clergyman and myself excepted, and also the leprous patient right on the ulcerated mouth.

The "Althing" has this year, after rejecting the bill introduced by the Government for the erection of a hospital for lepers and for the eventual compulsory isolation of these patients, passed a law which orders the isolation of the lepers in their homes. I am unable to see how such an isolation can be effected in the present state of the poorest homes, where the sick and the sound are accustomed to share rooms, meals, and beds.

In my report last year I expressed myself as to the necessity of taking precautions against the changing about of leprous paupers, and to erect a small hospital. It is deplorable that these measures will be long in coming. Next, I recommended the publication of a small popular pamphlet which might inform the people of the nature of the disease, the danger of contagion, and furnish small, general, and hygienic hints about the manner of living, washing, ventilation, etc., and I expressed the hope that such a pamphlet would bear fruit in Iceland, where the people of the poorest classes are very fond of reading. This part of the fight against leprosy, which it lay in my

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power to carry out, has been made, as I have written a small work on "The leprosy question," which Lemundur Bjarnhjéðinsson, student of medicine and chirurgery, with great kindness has translated into Icelandish. The book has been printed in 4,000 copies, illustrated with reproductions of the best executed photographs in my possession, and placed at the disposal of the governor of Iceland for free distribution.

JAPAN.

Inspection of vessels at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, January 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since January 4, the date of my last return, I have inspected vessels as follows, all being free from infectious disease, viz:

January 4, steamship *Coptic*, bound for San Francisco; January 9, steamship *Hankow*, bound for Tacoma; January 10, steamship *Lennox*, bound for New York; January 15, steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, bound for San Francisco; January 18, steamship *Port Adelaide*, bound for New York; January 25, steamship *Gaelic*, bound for San Francisco.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

SCOTLAND.

Report on the existence of typhus fever in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, February 5, 1896.

SIR: I have, in accordance with your request of January 17, 1896, interviewed the health authorities here and investigated the matter of the typhus fever cases in Glasgow. They are all of local origin, except 1 case of a tramp who had been tramping through the adjoining county of Lanark and came into Glasgow with the fever. None of the cases were brought here by ships or by emigrants on their way to the United States. There have been 5 new cases in the last two weeks, and there are now 15 in all, all in hospital. Dr. Russell, chief medical officer of the city, tells me that he thinks the disease is decreasing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLEN B. MORSE,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Report of the epidemic of grip in Constantinople.

[Report 145.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 28, 1896.

Since my last report no cholera case has been registered in Constantinople, but, as I have written in my previous reports, we have to deal with a large epidemic of influenza. I may state that there is not a single house in this town without one or more patients with influenza. The forms under which this disease breaks out are, first, that in which the symptoms of the respiratory apparatus prevail; second, that which makes influenza resemble dengue fever; third, that which presents itself with symptoms of eruption over the skin, and that of the neuralgic

form. The form which affects the larger number of patients is the first, i. e., that in which the prevailing symptom is the inflammation of the respiratory apparatus. It begins sometimes with a chill, followed by fever and cough. Some days later (several times, a week later) physical signs of the existence of an inflammation of the respiratory system can be detected. The rise of temperature, which may reach 40° C., is very irregular, and it is very seldom that it stays at that height. It drops or rises very irregularly between 37° and 40° C. At other times instead of beginning with a chill it begins very insidiously, without any rise of the heat of the body, only with pains here and there in the limbs or in the chest, and with loss of strength and generally loss of vitality.

Several days later the above-mentioned pains in the limbs become stronger and the patient is affected with cough. The first physical sign detected by auscultation is a snoring, sonorous rhonchus, very deep and heard indistinctly all round the chest. Later on other râles are heard, hissing or more or less moist. In spite of such a general condition patients consider themselves able to attend to business, and only when pneumonia or pleuritis breaks out are they obliged to take rest, being giddy and having the temperature of the body elevated. At this moment very often strong pains in the ear of the patients occur and are a very disagreeable complication. The tongue generally is not very coated; on the contrary, I have seen in many patients the strawberry looking tongue.

Very often influenza begins in children with very frequent sneezing, which sneezing is followed by the above-mentioned symptoms. I have seen also several cases which began with an eruption on the skin. It was an eruption of small spots, rather black than red, not larger than a pin's head and covering nearly all the body. There are also some cases (indeed, I am not sure that they can be attributed to influenza) which present a strong pain in the stomach, with violent diarrhea and vomiting. These troubles do not last more than a few hours. There are no other symptoms of consequence. Besides influenza there is a small epidemic of chicken pox, which breaks out with a high fever lasting for several days.

Since the 19th instant we have not had any notice of fresh cholera cases registered in Alexandria. From the Turkish provinces it is announced that cholera exists in the vilayet of Bitlis, and in that of Beirut.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

Contradiction of reported existence of typhus fever in Beirut.

BEIRUT, SYRIA, *January 27, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an inquiry asking information as to typhus fever in Beirut, and referring to a report that typhus fever was epidemic here, said report having been sent to the State Department by the United States consul at Havre, France.

I do not know the source of his information, * * * but I do know, and I have great pleasure in stating, that there is no typhus fever in this city or district. There have been a number of cases of typhoid fever here, as there always is in every large city in the autumn and early winter seasons, but there is not now nor has there been any contagious disease here during my term of office. If any such contagious disease should occur I would be sure to know it and notify you.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended February 7, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1895. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 240, including yellow fever, 4; smallpox, 28; and enteric fever, 1.

CHILI—Antofogasta.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 13,436. Total deaths, 38. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 97,720. Total deaths, 171, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria and croup, 2.

CUBA—Habana.—Under date of February 15, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that there were 130 deaths in this city during the week ended February 13, 1896. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever, with 6 new cases, approximately; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 8 by enteritis, 3 by dysentery, 4 by smallpox, 1 by scarlet fever, and 5 by pneumonia. The death from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 1 correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Birmingham, viz, 22.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 50; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 61; whooping cough, 64; enteric fever, 12; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,953 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, 6 from measles, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 1 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7, and the highest in Newry, viz, 44.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 1 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 570, including measles, 2; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 37.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 122, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15, and enteric fever, 2.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 352, including phthisis pulmonalis, 45; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 20; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 8; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 440,000. Total deaths, 803, including smallpox, 20; enteric fever, 36; and diphtheria, 41.

Year of 1895. Total deaths, 8,649, including smallpox, 124, enteric fever, 296; diphtheria, 277; and measles, 271.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 4.....	110,481	49						2	.....
Do.....	Jan. 25.....	110,481	41						1	.....
Amapala.....	Dec. 28.....	1,500	0							
Do.....	Jan. 4.....	1,500	0							
Do.....	Jan. 11.....	1,500	0							
Do.....	Jan. 18.....	1,500	0							
Do.....	Jan. 25.....	1,500	0							
Amherstburg.....	Feb. 8.....	2,300	1							
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 1.....	456,192	149				2	1	5	8
Antwerp.....	Jan. 26.....	262,065	91				1		3	1
Belfast.....	Jan. 25.....	277,354	134				1	2	2	4
Do.....	Feb. 1.....	277,354	145				2	3	4	6
Berlin.....	Dec. 28.....	1,700,000	568				3	15	20	12
Do.....	Jan. 18.....	1,700,000	566				2	16	18	5
Birmingham.....	Feb. 1.....	496,751	211				1	5	4	14
Bologna.....	do.....	146,973	73							
Bombay.....	Jan. 14.....	853,926	517							
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	853,926	539	2						
Bradford.....	Jan. 25.....	221,610	67				1	1	1	4
Do.....	Feb. 1.....	221,610	64					1		3
Bremen.....	Jan. 4.....	141,937	51					1	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 25.....	141,937	49							
Brussels.....	do.....	507,785	193				5	1	1	1
Calcutta.....	Jan. 4.....	681,560	564	41						2
Do.....	Jan. 11.....	681,560	620	36						1
Callao.....	Jan. 12.....	25,000	19							
Cardiff.....	Feb. 3.....	162,690	52		2	1				2
Catania.....	Jan. 28.....	120,000	101				1	2	1	1
Chatham.....	Feb. 8.....	9,052	3							
Christiania.....	Feb. 1.....	174,717	61							4
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 9.....	23,000	16	1						
Coaticook.....	do.....	2,500	1							
Cognac.....	Jan. 18.....	17,500	5					1		
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	17,500	10						1	
Do.....	Feb. 1.....	17,500	5							
Cologne.....	Jan. 7.....	320,371	146				1	1	1	5
Do.....	Jan. 14.....	320,371	138						6	2
Colombo.....	Jan. 4.....	130,000	87							
Copenhagen.....	Jan. 11.....	333,714	122				1			5
Do.....	Jan. 18.....	333,714	102					1	1	3
Corunna.....	Jan. 4.....	32,113	21					12		
Do.....	Jan. 11.....	32,113	23				1	7		1
Do.....	Jan. 18.....	32,113	26				2	4		
Do.....	Jan. 25.....	32,113	22					4		
Crefeld.....	Feb. 1.....	107,000	34							2
Dresden.....	Dec. 7.....	334,066	122						6	3
Do.....	Dec. 14.....	334,066	122						4	1
Do.....	Dec. 21.....	334,066	117					1	1	4

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Dresden	Dec. 28	334,066	110								1
Do.	Jan. 4	334,066	120								
Do.	Jan. 11	334,066	113							5	
Do.	Jan. 18	334,066	139						1	1	
Do.	Jan. 25	334,066	108						7	1	
Dublin	Feb. 1	350,000	178						1	1	
Dundee	do	161,620	75							3	
Dusseldorf	Jan. 4	175,861	68				1				
Do.	Jan. 25	175,861	63					1			2
Edinburgh	do	273,535	84					1	1		1
Do.	Feb. 1	273,535	84					1	1	2	
Flushing	do	16,200	6								
Frankfort on the Main.	do	228,750	67								3
Funchal	Jan. 18	35,665	20					3			
Do.	Jan. 25	35,665	21					3			
Genoa	Feb. 1	182,619	155								1
Gibraltar	Jan. 26	25,800	1								
Do.	Feb. 2	25,800	12								
Girgenti	Jan. 25	24,428	20								
Glasgow	Feb. 1	703,052	264					4	7	3	1
Gothenburg	Jan. 11	111,234	43							3	
Do.	Jan. 18	111,234	37							1	
Do.	Jan. 25	111,234	45					1	1	1	
Guayaquil	Jan. 3	50,000	55			5		26		2	1
Do.	Jan. 10	50,000	50			3		20	1	2	
Do.	Jan. 17	50,000	49			4		22		3	1
Do.	Jan. 24	50,000	54			3		20		3	
Do.	Jan. 31	50,000	77			3		41		2	
Halifax	Feb. 8	38,700	13								
Hamburg	Feb. 1	625,552	196						1	2	1
Hanover	Jan. 11	526,212	80					2	1		
Hongkong	Jan. 4	232,662	(*)								
Honolulu	Jan. 11	28,000	11					1			1
Do.	Jan. 18	28,000	12								
Do.	Jan. 25	28,000	15								
Kehl-Strasburg	Jan. 4	129,556	52							7	
Kingston	Feb. 14	17,955	5								
Konigsberg	Jan. 25	171,700						1	3	5	
Leeds	Feb. 1	395,546	154					1	2	3	11
Leghorn	do	103,434	56						1		
Leith	Jan. 25	73,048	22								
Do.	Feb. 1	73,048	16								
Licata	Jan. 25	20,000	9								
Liége	Feb. 1	160,848	44					3			
Liverpool	Jan. 25	641,063	303					2	2	3	9
Do.	Feb. 1	641,063	230					3	3	3	6
London, Canada	Jan. 18	6,150,500	2,046					15	30	76	112
London, England	do	6,150,500	2,005					23	34	60	95
Madras	Jan. 3	452,518	354								3
Do.	Jan. 10	452,518	335								5
Manchester	Feb. 1	531,697	215					4	2	3	7
Mannheim	Jan. 4	88,400	31								
Do.	Jan. 25	88,400	27								
Maracaibo	Feb. 1	42,000	20								
Matamoras	Feb. 7	8,000	5								
Mayence	Jan. 25	74,917	20								
Do.	Feb. 1	74,917	26								
Montevideo	Dec. 28	243,931	58					1			
Do.	Jan. 11	243,941	76					1			
Moscow	Jan. 25	800,000	527					5	2	10	12
Munich	do	406,000	196					1		4	9
Naples	Jan. 3	570,000	190			14		10			
Do.	Jan. 10	570,000	210			10		15			
Do.	Jan. 17	570,000	217			9		8			
Do.	Jan. 24	570,000	230			6		5			
Do.	Jan. 31	570,000	220			6		4			
New Castle on Tyne	Feb. 1	212,223	77							3	2
Nogales	Feb. 8	1,580	0								
Nuremberg	Dec. 28	166,386	49							3	
Odessa	Jan. 25	353,000	126			3		2	3		1
Do.	Feb. 1	353,000	145			2		2			

*Three deaths from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Osaka and Hiogo	Jan. 18....	158,693	77					3	9	2
Palermo.....	Jan. 25....	273,000	155					4		1
Plymouth	Feb. 1....	86,781	30							1
Port au Prince	Dec. 23....	40,000	18							
Do.....	Dec. 30....	40,000	25							
Do.....	Jan. 6....	40,000	20							
Do.....	Jan. 3....	40,000	14							
Prague.....	Jan. 4....	196,377	101					1	1	1
Do.....	Jan. 11....	196,377	121					1	1	2
Puerto Cortez.....	Feb. 5....	1,856	0							
Quebec.....	Jan. 11....	70,000								1
Do.....	Jan. 18....	70,000								3
Do.....	Jan. 25....	70,000								6
Do.....	Feb. 8....	70,000								2
Do.....	Feb. 1....	70,000								1
Rheims.....	do.....	105,408	48							2
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 18....	600,000	523	137	32		7		1	
Rome.....	Dec. 21....	465,136	248				12			2
Do.....	Dec. 28....	465,136	205				1		3	1
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 1....	276,338	103							1
St. Johns.....	Jan. 18....	16,679	14							
Do.....	Jan. 25....	16,679	13							
Do.....	Feb. 1....	16,679	16							
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 25....	954,400	675	3	5	1	23	13	19	18
St. Stephens.....	Feb. 8....	3,000	1							
Schiedam.....	Feb. 1....	25,953	9							
Sheffield.....	Jan. 25....	346,524	122							5
Do.....	Feb. 1....	346,524	140					2	3	8
South Shields.....	do.....	92,773	28							
Sonneberg.....	Jan. 19....	12,150	5							
Do.....	Jan. 26....	12,150	5							
Southampton.....	Feb. 1....	94,093	21							
Stockholm.....	Jan. 25....	259,304					1	1	1	
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 9....	157,700	48							
Do.....	Jan. 30....	157,700	48				1		1	
Sunderland.....	Jan. 24....	140,386	44							3
Tegucigalpa.....	do.....	12,000	5							
Trapani.....	Jan. 25....	43,095	10							
Do.....	Jan. 8....	158,314	77							
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 25....	158,314	115							
Warsaw.....	Feb. 6....	27,065	28							
Do.....	Jan. 11....	535,968	219		3	1	1	5	7	2
Do.....	Jan. 18....	535,968	222		2	2		8	6	7
Do.....	Jan. 25....	535,968	214		1	3	1	8	2	6
Zurich.....	Jan. 4....	139,000	44							
Do.....	Jan. 25....	139,000	46							1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

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